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Union Meetings.

There may be many who desire a dissolution of the Union, for the sake of dissolution; but if there be, this feeling has grown recently and before our eyes. It is but the natural expression of that alienation which years of abusive intermeddling have not failed to produce, and which they could not fail to produce. Years of insult—of depreciation, of stealing of property, finally culminating in the total exclusion of the South from any share in the executive government of the country, by the election of men exclusively Northern and by the North, because they were so exclusively, and because of their avowed opposition to the South and its institutions. This is felt to be the complete subjugation of the one—that end being the complete subjugation of the one—to the fanatical and predatory beasts of the other.

It is not enough that the pulpit and the press, the bench and the bar, the legislative hall and the social assemblage, at the North, are alike made subservient to this habitual abuse and misrepresentation of the Southern States, but they are made the means and the medium of misrepresenting these States, their people and their institutions abroad. How otherwise is it, that all the statesmen, the reviewers, the newspaper writers, the philanthropists, the talkers in Parliament or Legislative Chambers, in England, in France, or in Germany, have so much to say about the barbarism of slavery in the Southern portion of the United States, where it presents, beyond all odds, the mildest form of servitude the world has ever known, and yet have little to say of Cuba or Brazil, save to rejoice in their prosperity and foretell their future greatness; and yet there is no earthly comparison between slavery in the Southern States and slavery in Brazil or Cuba. What are the authorities quoted against the States of the South? Always their "brethren" of the North. These "brethren" are fond of inveighing against the South as weak and semi-barbarous—dependent upon their protection and upon their trade, while the truth is that the South furnishes all the exports, or nearly all the exports, upon which the foreign trade of the country is based; gives a larger market to Northern industry than all the balance of the world; is traversed by railroads, which are not bankrupt, like those of the North, and has ten millions of white men, who are not Mexicans, but are the same kind of men that fought at New Orleans.

While Northern legislation and Northern feeling, Northern word, and Northern act, have been and are thus employed and directed, what can be done or expected to be done at the South. The South is the attacked, not the attacking party; the injured, not the injurer. It is for the North to make proposals, not the South. If the North had cared for a Union based on equality, this state of things never would have been brought about. If she cared for it now, she would withdraw from her insulting position. Has she done so; has she shown the slightest disposition to do so?

Why then should the South recede from the defensive position which she has been compelled to assume, for even in the last resort, dissolution would be in self-defense, and could not be intended as an act of offense?—What good can come of meetings held to declare attachment to the Union? The South has shown that. Let the North take her turn a while. She is big, strong, triumphant, civilized, and has a great deal of piety to spare. The South surely has no apologies to make. The North, with all her bigness and her strength and her piety, knows all her interest, and might, perhaps, yield something to that; for we have found that pious men fully understand the fact that there are one hundred cents in a dollar. But the North never has believed the South in earnest, and she don't half believe it now. What will be the result of Union Meetings? Remember, we do not say the intention, but the result. What will the result be? Why the North will say at once "We told you so! Don't you see they are scared already!"

But above all, what can be the use of "Union Meetings," in North Carolina? We all know that North Carolina will not be precipitate. That a clear case must be presented upon which to base her action before she will take the decisive step of secession. If, as we must suppose, the object of these meetings is to preserve the Union, if possibly it can be done consistently with the honor of the State and the rights of the South, surely they present a poor instrumentality for the accomplishment of this purpose. So far as they go, they would be regarded as arraying us against the Southern States, who have pretty surely made up their minds, and of course they would deprive us of any influence with them, while upon the other hand they would strengthen the North in its persistent course of aggression.

We place much importance upon the position of the State at this time, as each position may seriously affect the future for herself and for the country. If any number of Southern States go out, they cannot stand neutral. Nothing but a receding on the part of the North can possibly prevent the secession of several of the States south of us. Surely it is no part of our policy or interest to take any course that might tend in any way to weaken the attitude of the South. It is not by weakening that attitude that we can hope to do any good, even in the way of saving the Union. And if the Union cannot be saved, and it surely cannot be by anything like acquiescence in the belated Black Republicanism, there ought to be no doubt as to the future course of North Carolina. Neutrality would then be both morally and physically impossible.

We have endeavored to reason this matter, not to denounce or declaim. Claiming for ourselves pure motives, we accord the same to others. Let us, if possible, have unity of action, and not distraction of councils. Let harshness of expression be avoidable if possible, and it is possible. Let pride of opinion yield to a desire to promote the common good.

The Committee of Thirty-three.

We have looked at, and now publish, the names of the Committee of thirty-three appointed by the Speaker of the House, to take into consideration that portion of the President's Message relating to secession.

From that committee we have nothing to hope—There are some good men on it, but they constitute the minority. There is not a Democrat from the North except in the cases of Oregon and California, and this simply because the delegations from these States contained no Republicans. The Southern and quasi Southern Committee-men, include in their number Taylor Davis of Md., Nelson of Tennessee, Millson of Va., Taylor of La., Rust of Ark., Hamilton of Texas, and others of no less force for the South, while the true Southern representatives are in a minority even from their own section. What is there to hope from the Committee? Nothing at all.

Pitt County.—We learn by a private letter from Greenville, Pitt County, N. C., that a new secession pole has been raised there. The pole is of native pine, brush at the top, and bearing the flag of Southern Confederacy, a white field with blue border, and in the center a single star for North Carolina, overarched by a bow of fourteen smaller stars.

Went on a Barge.—The pipes that convey the Croton Water from the reservoir to the distributing reservoir in the city of New York, burst on Thursday last, flooded hundreds of acres of uncultivated lots in the upper part of the city, emptied the lower reservoir, cut off the supplies of water and played the mischief generally. The break will not probably be repaired under several days yet.

From the Daily Journal of yesterday.

The Town Hall was densely crowded last night by a deeply interested audience, showing the all-pervading feeling prevailing upon the subject of our federal relations. The proceedings of the meeting will be found in another column.

It should not be forgotten that this was called distinctly as a Union meeting, and so generally understood, and thus, although of course large numbers in the audience may have thought that propositions for Union, to be worth anything, ought to come from the North—still, no one dissenting from the objects and tone of the call for the meeting, took any part in its deliberations, that we know of. This much being premised, the resolutions exhibit at once the striking advance of public opinion among all our people. They recognize the position of the country fully—the necessity for arming the State, for conferring with our Southern sister States, for calling our own people together in convention. These are the essential features of the policy recommended by the message of Gov. Ellis. They recognize the further fact, that, without additional guarantees, the Union is at an end. They also appreciate the imminence, if not the certainty, of secession, on the part of the States South of us, leaving us but one of two alternatives—to be at the mercy of a Black Republican majority in Congress, or to cast our lot elsewhere than with that majority.

Thus it is that the intelligence of our people is yielding to what we have all along referred to as the logic of events. This logic is irresistible, and in these days things move *per saltum*, with a bound, almost.

This is no time for party criticism upon the remarks of our fellow-citizens with whom we may differ in some notions of policy. We would only refer to the tone of feeling displayed by some in their reference to the States South and South-west of us. It will not do to draw distinctions between the people of Virginia and North Carolina and those farther South and South-west. Most of the newer Southern States are made up of emigrants from the older ones, or of the descendants of such. Why, last night in looking around us we could hardly turn our eyes in any direction that they did not fall on some who had relatives in Mississippi, Alabama, or elsewhere South. The people of the Gulf and Southern Atlantic States are the same people with those of the more northern slaveholding States.

Also, it may be said in reply to the often-repeated expression of a determination not to be dragged into secession by the cotton States, that the rule will work both ways. They can say that they are not bound to be tied to the Union by us.

We presume that even those participating in the proceedings, not half went for the resolution offered by Dr. Dickson. In fact, few voted for it or against it. We say this with the highest respect to that gentleman. Our own views about our federal concerns are, we trust known, and we now simply refer to the meeting of last night, as one of the incidents of the times in which we live.

There will be a meeting at the Theatre to-night, under the auspices of the Cape Fear Minute Men. We trust that that will also be largely attended, in order that all sides may be heard, and that our people may have ample opportunity to judge for themselves. This meeting was postponed in the interests of harmony and good feeling, so as not to clash with the Union meeting of last night.

Conservatism.

We honor the conservative feeling. It is the great safeguard of all established government and authority among men; and even when carried to that excess when it more justly deserves the name of obstructiveness, there is a certain air of respectability about it that commands reverence from the great body of mankind.

We cannot doubt that there are thousands, yea, hundreds of thousands of the citizens of the South who are honestly influenced by this feeling of reverence for the very idea of conservatism, even when it is carried to that excess that some other and less respectable name would more accurately designate it.

It would be a mistaken and excessive conservatism that could hope or expect to stay the progress of events simply by shutting our eyes to such progress; and yet, such conservatism would not be without examples and parallels in the history of the present contents of opinion throughout the country, and the South particularly. We cannot, by crying peace, make peace. We cannot, by ignoring disunion, prevent the action of sundry southern States, whose secession no reasonable doubt can now exist. It is neither true conservatism nor true courage to be blind to danger or insensible to it. It is both, to perceive and guard against impending, and, indeed, inevitable contingencies.

Now, the most incredulous can no longer fail to perceive and acknowledge the imminence, nay the certainty, of secession on the part of some seven of the southern States, and that at no distant day. Take what side North Carolina will, and she is so situated that she cannot remain neutral, she must be affected by what is passing around her. She is so affected now. She will be more so hereafter. She cannot, therefore, keep out of the turmoil if she would; it is due to her own dignity and to her own safety, to have a policy, and to be prepared to maintain it, both morally and physically. To promote unity of feeling among her own people, and in order to do so, assume such decided ground as will remove doubt and wavering. This, we take it, would be the true conservatism, and would certainly be preferable to that sort of conservatism that would meet a wholly changed position of affairs with a wholly unchanged course of action, or rather, we should say, of inaction.

The Raleigh Register does us injustice, no doubt unintentionally. We said a few days since, after having read hastily a mere telegraphic synopsis of a portion of the President's message, that we did not see anything in the message to excite even the most susceptible Southern Rights man, and were, therefore, surprised to learn by private dispatches from Washington, that Southerners said there that the message was the last drop that made the cup overflow—that all hope for the Union was abandoned, etc.

We took care to premise that we might see something in the message at large that we did not see in the language as telegraphed.

Upon further examination of the message at large, we fully appreciated the desire of the President to maintain peace and avoid bloodshed, by deprecating any attempt at coercion. We felt called upon to dissent from his high consolidation notions, and we also perceived that the attempt to collect duties at the ports of seceding States, would be regarded as the worst form of tribute levied upon subject provinces, overruled by the canon of the Federal forts commanding such ports and humiliating their commerce.

"COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS."—By a gentleman just from Raleigh, we learn that the report of the joint Committee on Federal Relations is expected to be made to-morrow (Wednesday), and that it is understood that the committee unanimously recommended the calling of a State Convention to take such action as the peculiar position of our federal relations may render necessary. The committee will concur generally with the recommendations of the Governor's Message.

Daily Journal, 11th inst.

No Hops.—We understand that Hon. Warren Winslow, who is on the Committee of thirty-three, writes home that there is no prospect of any concessions or guarantees from the North. The appearance of things is hopeless. It will be seen that Secretary Cobb has resigned.

The following is the committee of 33 appointed by the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, under Mr. Boteler's resolution, referring the secession portion of the President's Message to a select Committee of one from each State. These are conservative men on it and good men, but the general complexion of the committee is not good, but the very reverse.

Correspondence of Ohio, rep. (ch's) Taylor, of La., dem. Davis, of Miss. dem. Kellogg, of Illinois, rep. Humphreys, of Tenn. dem. Phelps, of Maine, rep. Boyce, of S. C., dem. Campbell, of Pa., rep. Love, of Ga., dem. Perry, of Conn. rep. Davis, of Md., amer. Robinson, of R. rep. Whiteley, of Del. dem. Stratton, of N. J., rep. Bristow, of Ky., amer. Windom, of Minn. rep. Morrill, of Vt., rep. Nelson, of Tenn., amer. Dunn, of Ind., rep.

We learn from the Cuban Messenger, that a meeting of the principal merchants and bankers of the City of Havana was called at the Governor's Palace on Tuesday, Nov. 27th, presided over by the Captain General. The object of the meeting was to discuss and devise the most efficient means to avoid a financial and commercial crisis, which has been threatening the island for the last fortnight, in consequence of the effect produced in the United States by the recent election. The panic on Saturday, the 24th, and Monday, the 26th, had assumed a very serious aspect, and the government deemed it necessary to adopt some urgent measures to avert its evil consequences. A committee was appointed to take the matter into immediate consideration.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.—It is evident that the people of the State go for a Convention to take into consideration the present dangerous position of the country and to decide upon the course to be pursued by this State. All parties and shades of opinion in this country endorse this much. We said some time since, in connection with the meeting in Sampson County, that the people would demand a Convention. We recollect that this remark of ours was hooted at then. Its correctness will be admitted now.

Public Meeting in Wilmington.

Pursuant to the following notice: "All persons who desire to preserve the Union of the States, as long as it is consistent with the honor of the State, and who do not believe that the interests and the honor of North Carolina, demand immediate and separate secession, be present at the meeting to be held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday Evening, the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock," the largest meeting ever held in the town of Wilmington assembled at the hour named, and the meeting was opened by the Rev. J. H. Cook, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who called the meeting to order. The Rev. J. H. Cook then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hereby express our most heartfelt thanks and appreciation for the sympathy and noble efforts of the friends of the Union, who have labored so long and so faithfully for the preservation of the Union, and who have been instrumental in bringing about this meeting.

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The appointment of a committee to South Carolina. Not having the opportunity to print the debate. They were, on motion of Mr. Humphreys, of Oregon, ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Tuesday, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Simmons introduced a bill to amend Chap. I, Sec. 20 Revised Code, which passed its first reading. Mr. O'Quinn, a bill concerning free Negroes. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

The engrossed House bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Charlotte, was read the first time and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

A message was received from the House, transmitting the bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Charlotte, was read the first time and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

The bill to prevent the falling of timber in certain parts of Ireland County, passed its third and last reading.

On motion of Mr. Pritchard, the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock, Tuesday.

For the Journal. The "Light Artillery" could be organized in the town. The writer of this is one of those who desire to assist in getting up such a military force. Will you call attention to the subject, and will you send a circular to the military men who favor it? Let us assemble at an early day and avail ourselves of the provisions of the new law as soon as it shall be enacted.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10, 1860. A caucus of Southern Congressmen will be held to-day.

The Treasury Department was compelled to send thirty thousand dollars to Boston yesterday, the receipts there during the week being insufficient for the purpose.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11th, 1860. In the Senate, Mr. Powell's resolution, on referring that portion of President's message relating to secession to a committee of thirteen, was debated. The debate was long and intensely interesting. No vote was taken.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hawkins renewed his request to be taken care of serving on the committee of thirteen. No vote taken.

A bill passed the House authorizing the issue of millions of Treasury notes.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY COBB. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, has resigned his office in the Cabinet.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10th, 1860. The Senators from all the Slave States met in caucus in the Capitol on Saturday, for consultation.

Mr. Crittenden, Powell, and others, urgently applied public sentiment, urging the South to restrain precipitate action on the present occasion. No proposition was made requiring a vote, and the caucus adjourned, convinced that at least six States would immediately meet.

The Missouri delegation in consultation on Saturday night resolved that they would all stand by the Union until it was ultimately dissolved.

Dark gloom pervades this whole community. The action of Congress to-day is anxiously looked for.

UNION MEETINGS NORTH. TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 12th, 1860. An immense Union Meeting was held here yesterday, Commodore Stockton presiding. An address and resolutions were adopted, particularly severe on the Northern nullifying States, and demanding that their nullifying laws be rescinded. They speak kindly of the South. A committee was appointed to consult with slave States.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12th, 1860. An immense Union Mass Meeting is held here to-day at noon, in Independence Square. Bishop Potter opens with prayer.

Private advices say that there is a general election in public sentiment in the Eastern, Northern and Middle States.

Arrival of the Asia-Allies before Peking. NEW YORK, Dec. 8th, 1860. The steamship Asia has arrived at this port from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 25th ult.

SENATE.—Yesterday, Mr. Hale attacked the President's message. Messrs. Iverson and Wigfall made the most secession speeches. Mr. Salisbury made a conservative speech. The message has not yet been received.

HOUSE.—A quiet session yesterday. The House of Representatives and Military Academy Bills were passed. Various portions of the President's message were read.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7th, 1860. SENATE.—Yesterday, Mr. Powell offered a resolution that the secession portion of the message should be referred to a special committee of thirteen, to consider the necessary amendments to the Constitution.

HOUSE.—The Speaker appointed a special committee of thirty-three—being one from each State—to consider the secession portion of the message.

Both Houses adjourned until Monday. CAUCUS OF SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN.—Falling of the Dec. 10, 1860. A caucus of Southern Congressmen will be held to-day.

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The general news by this arrival is unimportant. The balance of the general news is unimportant.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25, 1860. Cotton.—Sales for three days reached 33,000 bales. The market opened very dull, at a decline of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. prior quotations declined more. On Thursday the price of the market improved, but there was no advance in prices. The stock in port is 575,000 bales, of which 437,000 bales were American.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 34 cts. per quarter, out of the State 44 cts. per quarter.

The Message.

The really important portion of this document has already been laid before our readers, having been received by telegraph.

The President proceeds at once to the consideration of the secession question, showing that the present condition of the country is just what might have been expected to result from the constant agitation of the slavery question at the North.

He refers to the action of South Carolina, affirms that secession is a revolution, is opposed to the use of force to coerce a State, but goes for collecting the duties and holding on to the forts in the harbors of any seceding States, the commanders of these forts acting on the defensive.

The President goes into an elaborate argument against the doctrine of the right of secession, and yet does not see that Congress is vested by the Constitution with any power to make war upon or subvert a State.

He recommends the adoption of certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States, said amendments to be proposed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States.

He proposes a certain explanatory amendment on three points relating to slavery. An express constitutional recognition of the right of property in slaves—the duty of protecting the right in the common Territories—an express declaration in reference to the delivering up of fugitive slaves.

The President refers at length to our foreign relations, which are generally peaceful and satisfactory.

The President renews his recommendation for the appointment by Congress of some certain day previous to the 4th of March on each year of odd number for the election of representatives throughout the United States. The state of the Government finances requires a modification of the Tariff for the purpose of increasing the revenue. The President goes for specific duties in preference to ad valorem duties.

We publish to-day all that part of the Message bearing on secession. It is ably written, and will be carefully weighed in this grave conjuncture of affairs.

How They Talk.

We have before us sundry papers from the North—leading papers of the opposition party—we mean the triumphant Lincoln party, and they have pretty much all resumed the bullying tone which distinguished them during the Presidential canvass.

That moderate Republican paper, the Philadelphia North American of Thursday the 5th inst., talks thus about coercion, treason, and so forth:—

The danger of permitting men to be drawn on in crime by an apparent relaxation of law, and a seeming release from the penalties incurred by such acts as have marked the recent course of South Carolina, is now very great. This growing belief in the possibility of acting for the closing of rivers and harbors and of putting up the framework of a southern confederacy is, in part, due to the fact that the great majority of the people feared false representation so much as to be unwilling to step forward and declare what the inevitable consequences would be. A partisan Executive is in power, who will not do this, and partisan presses at the north prefer to incite revolution, if they possibly can. Restrained by delicacy, the leaders of the victorious party in the elections are not willing to assume to speak for the general public at once, and so the state of affairs has an aspect of relaxation and license of which the extremists at the south are determined to make the most. It is now our duty to arrest this easy sliding into trouble, even at the risk of being falsely represented. It is our duty to say that the Union must not be broken up by violent hands, that hundreds of thousands will, if necessary, devote their lives to its protection and maintenance. The coast of the Gulf and of the Atlantic must never harbor hostile fleets, however small. The whole continent belongs to the people of the north as well as to any immediate residents in any part. We have bought the land, have paid for and defended it, have maintained a large expenditure on it in the interests of civilization, as well as in the more limited sense of proprietorship. We cannot give it up to the slave trade, to the unbridled greed of filibusters and freebooters against every assailable part of the earth.

For the first time we learn that the people of the North own the soil of the South—that they bought it paid for it or have defended it. The North and the South have alike bought the territories acquired by purchase, while the North has appropriated to herself the exclusive benefit of the greater portion of such. The threat addressed to the South by the Editor of the Philadelphia North American will be fully understood by those who recollect the "Roman firmness" displayed by Philadelphia, in 1844, we think it was.

We next open the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer of the 6th, and we find there all manner of ridicule against South Carolina. It says, in effect:—We are willing the South should try to get any concession it pleases, but we warn them that they will get none. All talk about guarantees is *bosh*. The North has just triumphed and will not abate a jot or tittle. She is big and feels her keeping, and General Webb no longer dreads the mahogany stocks of Duff Green's pistols.

The New York World, the ultra moderate Republican paper recently started upon christian principles in the commercial capital of the country, after deprecating a resort to coercion if possibly avoidable, takes the ground that the general government has the same right and is under the same obligation to enforce submission in a State as in a territory;—the same jurisdiction in this respect over South Carolina as over Utah.

The New York Tribune is, as usual, half rational and more than half insulting. It says, let the Southern States go, but let them take care *how* they go. The Tribune, as the flunkey of the new administration is really more arrogant and insulting than the most open advocates of coercion.

A gentleman who has just been North tells us that there is no realizing sense there among the people, of the actual state of feeling at the South. All is looked upon as mere bravado.

Their Authorities.

We happened yesterday afternoon to pick up the Edinburgh Review, for October, 1860, and found therein a long article upon the United States under the Administration of Mr. Buchanan. We need hardly say that it is throughout a bitter attack upon the Southern States, and this will be more readily understood and believed when we state that the article in question purports to be a review of certain documents: to wit, Helper's Book, Sumner's most abusive and mendacious speeches—a work by a man named Grattan, formerly British Consul at Boston, and a Fourth of July oration by Mr. Everett.

Mr. Everett's remarks are hardly referred to. Sumner is largely quoted. Helper is taken as authority. Thus it is through Northern channels that Europe learns about the South; and how our "brethren" represent us may be easily known by the patronage they bestow upon any Southern man, who like Helper, is willing to lend himself to the defamation of his native section.

Of course the election of Lincoln has been hailed with much rejoicing in England. The prospect of a speedy dissolution of the Union will be equally hailed by that "friendly" power.

ROUTE AGENT APPOINTED.—We learn from the Petersburg Express, that Mr. Andrew J. Bick, of that city, has been appointed Route Agent between Richmond, Va., and Wilmington, N. C., in place of Mr. Peter F. Yaden.

There are times in the history of mankind when the boldest holds his breath for a time, when the national breathing may be said to stop in listening attention, and the national pulse to throb with such solemn emotion that its very beatings may be counted.

This is one of those times, if ever there was one. It is a time for solemn thought, for resolute action. It is not a time for wrangling or recriminations. Least of all should such recriminations be indulged by members of the same community—men engaged in one cause, identified in interest, who must sink or swim together.

How do we stand? How do the North and the South stand towards each other in Congress? How do Northern and Southern men meet each other in the common Territories? What is the tone of the press of the different sections? What of the churches? What of the tract societies? What of anything? Can we disguise the dangers of the position?

The fight is openly begun already in Congress. Hale, of New Hampshire, has opened the ball in the Senate, and Iverson, of Georgia, Brown, of Mississippi, and others have responded defiantly.

Divine Providence can avert disaster, and no less power can do so. Before the 4th of March, without a miracle interposes to prevent it, this Union will inevitably be dissolved. The amendments to the Constitution suggested by the President will never be made, nor would they be in time to do anything, even if made. We fear that the die is cast. Dissolution is inevitable.

The President's Message is *in* *multa* enough in its way, but if its policy be carried out or attempted to be carried out, it must result in collision. The collection of the Revenue of the United States from States no longer members of the confederacy, will be resented as an attempt to levy tribute. In deprecating coercion, yet proposing to collect tribute, the President makes rather inconsistent contributions. So in regard to the federal property, the title to it as *property* is certainly in the federal government, and this will not be denied, but the holding of *forts* by the General Government, within the territories of seceded States will certainly be resisted.

With the present spirit abroad in Congress—among the people—the churches—the press—the territories—everywhere, there can be slight hope of a peaceful adjustment. Is North Carolina to cry peace, when she sees there is no peace? Shall she not get ready for any emergency? Shall she not see not only how she stands at home, but how she stands towards her sister States? Shall she not call her people together in Convention? Shall she not prepare to resist aggression, if aggression should come? Surely, we think that she should adopt all reasonable precautions, for the time has come, or will soon have come.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, TAKE NOTICE.—We hereby inform Mr. Wm. Goat, and all his friends, that the aforesaid William will get himself into a scrape if he does not keep out of a garden on Fourth street, between Princess and Chestnut streets. William is fond of flowers and shrubbery—he is a gentleman of taste, and loves these things so well that he esteems them.

Said William is of low stature, dark color, wears a long beard, and like a popular patent medicine, is certainly genuine since he is fully entitled to the label of "I butts."

His perfumery is more remarkable for strength than delicacy.

We have little taste for controversy, and no desire to prolong it unnecessarily. We merely mean to allude to one or two items in the last Raleigh Standard, as possibly such reference may be deemed necessary to relieve ourselves from any false position.

We cannot think that the Standard meant to convey the impression that our brief reference to the remarks of Hon. Bedford Brown were inspired in any way by Gov. Ellis. If so, the Standard was never more mistaken in its life. The Journal is not that sort of a paper, and of this we think its past course for long years is sufficient proof. Neither are we apt to endorse every thing that anybody may do or say. Of this fact Governor Ellis is as fully aware as anybody.

INQUEST.—Coroner Jones yesterday held an inquest over the body of a negro man rather advanced in life found floating in the Cape Fear River at Walker's Ferry, in front of the present river terminus of the Charlotte Road. The body had evidently been some time in the water. There was no clue by which to identify the body, or to ascertain how the negro got drowned. Supposed to have been by accident.

The following are the Preamble and Resolutions passed by the meeting held in Charlotte, on the first instant. As we stated before, this meeting was participated in by leading men of both parties, as we happen personally to know:—

Whereas, the people of the United States in the formation and adoption of our Federal Constitution, declared their purpose to be, "to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to themselves and their posterity;—

And, whereas, the election of Lincoln and Hamilton to the office of President and Vice President of this great Confederacy, by a sectional organization, predicated upon a sectional policy, and the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict," that the industry of the slave must be directed in the whole by free labor or slave labor;—

"That a house divided against itself cannot stand." A sentiment which, if carried out, is subversive of the purposes of our fathers had in view in the formation of our Government, by denying to fifteen States of this Union their just rights in the Territory now belonging to the Federal Government: A sentiment destructive of the rights of five States in their slave property—a sentiment, the very agitation of which is at war with our domestic tranquility, peace and happiness, by stimulating our slaves to insubordination, insurrection and rebellion, and thereby imperiling our lives, and those of our wives and our children.

And whereas, several of our sister States South of us, in view of the recent election, and the sentiment therein indicated of hostility to their interests, have been prompted to the protection of their rights thus imperiled, and their general welfare thus threatened, to call Conventions of their States respectively, to determine what course duty and their interests demand they should take.

Be it therefore Resolved by the citizens of Mecklenburg County:—

1st. That we do hereby raise our voices in solemn protest against the sentiment which has produced the crisis in which our beloved country and its institutions are involved by the recent election.

2d. That in view of the foregoing considerations, it is our conviction that the Legislature of our State, for the purpose, primarily, of going into calm, considerate and dignified counsel for the preservation of our Union and our Federal Government in its original integrity, if practicable, and secondarily, if not practicable, to adopt such measures as may be deemed most prudent for the protection of the rights, promotion of the welfare and vindication of the honor of the citizens of our beloved State.

3d. That in event of the States of the South should withdraw from the Union for the purpose of securing their rights and their interests, we consider the best interest of North Carolina demands a similar course of action; and there being no middle course to pursue, that it is the important duty of every son of the old North State to array himself with the South, and as her interest is our interest, so her destiny shall be our destiny.

4th. That copies of the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions be sent to the Governor of our State, and members of our Legislature from this County, to be submitted by them to their respective bodies.

Extra Session of the Legislature of Tennessee. NASHVILLE, Dec. 8.—The Governor of this State has called an extra session of the Legislature, to meet on the 7th of January, for the consideration of the condition of the country.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.—Wm. Lamb—Norfolk, Dec. 6.—The statement about Mr. Lamb resigning the Electoralship is false. He did not resign. He was legally and morally elected, having received 57 legal votes more than Mr. Caldwell.

Special Correspondence of the Journal. North Carolina Legislature.

Raleigh, December 8th.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Skinner.

After the reading of the Journal. Mr. Harris presented a memorial from the Deep River Navigation Co., which was read and referred to the committee on claims.

The committee on the election of Treasurer reported that Mr. Courts had received 146 votes, the whole number cast.

The committee on the election of Engraving Clerk, reported as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 143. Mr. Futrell received 43 votes; Mr. Vail 98 votes.

Mr. Street presented a memorial from K. H. Lewis and W. H. Lewis, of Craven County; transmitted to House.

Mr. Blount presented a memorial from citizens of Pitt County, on federal relations; referred to the appropriate committee.

A message was received from the House concurring in the proposition of the Senate to print the communication from the W. C. & R. Railroad.

Mr. Ramsey presented a memorial on Federal Relations from the citizens of Rowan County; referred to committee on federal relations.

Mr. Avery presented a memorial on the same subject, from his constituents.

Here a debate arose on the state of the country, and the proper course for the State to pursue in this crisis, between Messrs. Brown and Avery; the latter gentleman taking the side of secession, which was protracted for several hours.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1860.

House was called to order at 10 1/2 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Skinner.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Ferree reported the election of Engraving Clerk. Whole number of votes cast 101; of which Mr. Vail got 78 and Mr. Futrell 43 (?)

Mr. Burgin presented the proceedings, embracing resolutions of a public meeting of the citizens of McDowell County; referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

Several amendments were offered, adding Columbus County.

Mr. Faison to amend by adding Sampson.

Mr. Mendenhall wished the act to which the bill referred to be read, as many members did not know what privileges it granted to the counties named.

The Speaker: It was read on the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker explained: The bill gives to the County Court of the counties named, concurrent jurisdiction with Courts of Equity in ordering sale of real estate of deceased intestates, in certain cases, for division among legatees.

Several amendments were offered, adding other counties, when.

Mr. Hoke moved the recommitment of the bill, which was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the proposition to appoint a joint special committee on the State Geologist, and Messrs. Ramsey and Bryson.

Also, a message from the Senate transmitting the report of the President of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, and on motion, the report was ordered to be printed.

The Speaker announced the House branch of the joint select committee on the State Geologist; namely, Messrs. Ramsey, Ramsey and Bryson.

Mr. Green of Franklin, reported the election of State Treasurer—whole vote counted 146, of which D. W. Courts received 144. Unanimously elected.

Mr. Crumpler moved to take up the bill (No. 2) to amend the Constitution by legislative enactment.

Mr. Clark moved to amend, and says: Yes—Messrs. Albright, Alfred, Blue, Booth, Brannan, Barzin, Carson, Clark of Craven, Clark of Davidson, Cowles, Crumpler, Davis of Rutherford, Dickson, Farrow, Foy, Galloway, Green of Franklin, Hall, Harrington, Hoke, Jenkins, Kallum, Lemmons, Logan, Love of Haywood, Love of Jackson, McMillan, Mitchner, Mordecai, Podgett, Pearson, Person, Pope, Potts, Ransom, Shaw, Shaw, Small, Speight, Stanford, Tapscott, Ward, Warrick, Watson, White, Williams, Williams of Cumberland, Williams of Nash, Williamson, Wishart, Woodward, Wooten, and Wright—59.

So the motion to take up was lost.

The bill to abolish the office of State Geologist, was read a third time on being under consideration.

Mr. Hoke moved to refer it to the joint committee on the State Geologist.

Mr. Folk had no objection to the bill being acted on at once; the office was one of more expense than profit. The State Geologist has never been in the country west of the mountains. He called for the eyes and nose.

Mr. Hoke thought the House ought to have the report of a committee before acting on a question of such importance. He could not vote understandingly on it at present, and therefore hoped it would be referred.

The question being put, resulted ayes 75, noes 36, so the motion to refer prevailed.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting the report of the Senate and Wm. H. Lewis, asking that they may have control of the waters of Ellis and Little Lakes, which lie within the bounds of their lands; referred to committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Person presented the annual report of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, which was sent to the Senate without being read.

Mr. Fleming presented the memorial of citizens of Rowan County, asking the consideration of resolutions of federal relations; referred to appropriate committee.

Mr. Mordecai offered a bill concerning the Warden of the Poor, for Wake County; allows the Board to hold their meetings at the Court House or the Poor House, and pays the warden two dollars per day while acting. Read three times and referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

The bill to exempt from execution certain property, was read third time.

Mr. Gaither moved its definite postponement, which was carried.

Mr. Clark of Craven, presented the statement of the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, which, on motion, was transmitted to the Senate.

Mr. Wishart introduced a bill for the relief of the people; it provides for the suspension of the execution laws for the term of two years. Read first time, and on motion of Mr. Bowman, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Davis of Mecklenburg, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to raise a joint committee of three on the part of the House, and two on the part of the Senate, to compare the vote of the State for Governor in August last, which was concurred in, and Messrs. Ferree, Green of Franklin, and Crawford, were appointed on the part of the House.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1860.

Follow citizens of the Senate
and House of

to be remembered, howe



This micrograph shows a cross-section of a polymer matrix with numerous small, dark, irregularly shaped particles dispersed throughout. The particles vary in size and are distributed relatively uniformly across the field of view.



... Justice of the Supreme Court, be-

ture, exclusive of the public debt, amounted to \$71,901,139

revenue purposes into the form of

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock. Prayer by

N. Adams.....